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NOTES.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S battle for life continues with varying fortune. After the serious backset in the matter of his digestion, in the early part of last week, there was a rally which, if not all that could be wished, yet gave promise of the restoration of that organ to comparative efficiency. On Sunday, however, the accumulation of phlegm in the throat, from the inflammation of the parotid gland, together with an accidental swallowing of a part of a gargle, brought on retching in the efforts for its discharge, and thus renewed the vomiting. There is no reason to believe that the stomach itself has had a new relapse, as on Monday he was able to take food again; but this local annoyance postpones, if it does not endanger, its restoration to its normal efficiency. At present, Mr. GARFIELD'S life hangs, it seems, on the action of this single organ. The wound itself is doing well, and is proving a source of no more waste to the system than might have been expected. But the waste of the system must be replaced through the stomach, or the patient will die of exhaustion of the tissues and consequent prostration of the vital powers. By other means, a certain amount of nourishment can be given, but not enough to keep the patient from losing ground. It is a matter of food and its proper assimilation. Hence the anxiety felt with regard to even this disturbance of the stomach.

THE general opinion of the country and of the medical profession is that the case has been treated as skilfully as the present condition of traumatic surgery in this country permits. The doctors in charge have neither omniscience nor the power to tell all that is to happen tomorrow. But they have ample skill and experience, and they have done as well as could any other set of American surgeons in their place. And it is asserted by the best foreign authorities that in this branch America now leads the world. Prof. VIRCHOW of Berlin points to the scientific results of the studies carried on during the recent war, as making great advances in this matter, and as contrasting honorably with the immobility of European science in countries which enjoyed equal advantages. Dr. HAMMOND of New York, the principal critic of the physicians in attendance on the President, unfortunately retired from the hospital service at too early a stage to profit as fully by these advances as Drs. BLISS, HAMILTON, AGNEW, REYBURN, and their associates, have done. Of late years, he has been something of a specialist in lines which diverge widely from traumatic surgery. Hence the looseness and inaccuracy of his diagnosis of the President's case. On Monday week, he was positive that the President was dying of pyæmia, and had but two or three days to live. Dr. HAMMOND is a man whose name has been kept much before the public, and some are disposed to lay great stress upon his opinions. This unfortunate prediction should help them to see that his dicta are not entitled to the weight which is claimed for them.

A NEW YORK newspaper, which has no special facilities for getting at the facts, has put into currency a report that certain Stalwart Republican leaders have arranged a programme, according to which Mr. ARTHUR is to assume at once the title and the prerogatives of the President, and to retain them until the end of the present term. We do not credit the report. We do not believe that these gentlemen are so devoid of right feeling themselves, and so unable to appreciate the popular sentiment in this matter, as to propose that Mr. ARTHUR shall act upon the unnatural interpretation of the Constitution which the newspapers have been promulgating. We do not say that it is impossible for a newspaper writer to sophisticate himself into believing that the Vice-President is entitled to act in this way. But to practical men, like Mr. GRANT and Mr. CONKLING, the matter must present itself in a very different light. They cannot but see that the first step toward such an assertion of this supposed right would be met by such an outburst of popular feeling as the country has not witnessed since the first days of July. Every man concerned in it would be hailed as an accomplice of the assassin, and the transaction would be regarded as the consummation of the purpose which lay behind his murderous act. If the country is to have Mr. ARTHUR for President, it can wait until it has closed the eyes of a better man.

WE learn from *The Times* of New York that the PENDLETON Bill for the reform of the civil service is the work of Mr. EATON and the other

leading members of the New York society for advancing this reform. This gives the Bill a greater importance than it would otherwise possess,—an importance which extends to that confession of the weakness of the plan which we remarked last Saturday in commenting on the proposal in regard to political assessments. We are told that the Bill has been drawn with great care to adapt it to the provisions of the Constitution. That document vests the power to appoint in the President. The machinery and rules which the Bill proposes are not to take away this power. Any President who chooses to ignore the lists furnished by the examiners, can do so. If he does not approve of competitive examinations, he can pass them by, and appoint another set of persons than those who have been selected in this way. Congress can enact the erection of the machinery of examinations,—but no Congress can compel a President to make any practical use of it. If he believes in this way of appointing officials, he will do so; if not, not. In the latter case, the certificate of the examiners will be about as valuable as that which Harvard College used to give to those who passed its examinations for women.

In order, therefore, to establish this system of competitive examinations, two things are necessary. The first is to get this law passed. The second is to elect as Presidents only those who believe in its provisions. Unhappily for our reformers, this is not true of either the President or the Vice-President now in office. Mr. GARFIELD constantly has evaded any expression which might seem to approve of competitive examinations. At the utmost, he was ready to have the matter looked into, and to have any head of a department allowed to try this method, if he liked it. But he permitted Mr. KIRKWOOD to turn it out of the Interior Department, where Mr. SCHURZ had set it up. Should Mr. GARFIELD die,—and that is an alternative we must face,—he will be succeeded by a gentleman who was turned out of a public office because he would not employ this method in selecting his subordinates, and who, in his letter accepting the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency, expressed his utter contempt for it. What, then, will the country gain by the passage of this EATON-CURTIS-PENDLETON Bill?

"THE ADVERTISER" of Boston has been comparing our industrial statistics of 1860, when the country returned to the protective policy, with those of last year. It finds that in twenty years the population has increased sixty per cent., our imports ninety per cent., and our exports one hundred and sixty per cent. Eliminating from the imports the increase which is due to larger importations of the raw materials of manufacture, of tea and coffee, the increase in imports is but sixty-seven per cent., or little more than the percentage of increase in the population. "To put it in another way, the imports of all goods in which American producers compete for the home market, including also some [minor] articles in which they do not compete, averaged \$9.69 [a head] in 1860, and \$10.16 in 1880." But we are often told that the power to export our manufactures has declined under Protection. On the contrary, we export eighty-four per cent. more than in 1860, while the population has increased but sixty per cent. And this showing would be much better if under manufactures were included,—as they ought to be,—elaborated products of our agriculture and our mining, such as oil cake, preserved fruits, canned vegetables, and refined petroleum. In that case, the increase would be found to reach one hundred and ninety-four per cent.

THE only alleviation, thus far, of the miseries inflicted on mankind by ROWLAND HILL'S invention of cheap postage, has been the postal card. Next to not answering a letter, the easiest thing is to answer it on a card. And to evade the endless writing of letters is an important point with those who have anything else to do with their time. But it is to be feared that this antidote to the bane of cheap postage may be abolished because of the bad use that is made of it. It is employed to dun unwilling debtors, to circulate libels, and to make the recipient generally uncomfortable by language which is not actionable under any law, yet is intelligibly offensive. Only the worst of these abuses can be reached by a statute enactment. The Post-Office is anxious to suppress others, but hardly sees how it can be done. A recent order allows the post-master of any office to destroy the cards mailed in that office to any person who desires their destruction. As mail matter becomes, at the instant of its deposit in the box, the property

of the person to whom it is addressed, this arrangement is altogether within the law. It is the destruction of a man's own property at his own request. The only possible reason for refusing such a request is the amount of trouble it might entail.

THE first notes of the political campaigns of the fall are beginning to sound. In Ohio and in Virginia the battle was set in array some weeks ago. In Pennsylvania there is no State office, except that of State Treasurer, to be filled, and the convention meets next month. Mr. W. T. DAVIES, of Bradford County, is in all likelihood the coming man. Mr. DAVIES formerly acted with Mr. CAMERON, but loyalty to the preferences of his constituents forced him to oppose the selection of Mr. OLIVER as United States Senator last spring, and to act with the Independents. He is a man of probity and capacity.

Both parties in New York are beginning to discuss the time for holding their State conventions. Among the Democrats, the KELLY faction want a convention at once. They do not want to give Mr. TILDEN and his friends time to arrange matters, and they fix their best hopes on speedy action. But as Mr. TILDEN's friends have the control of the State committee, they are likely to take their time. In the Republican ranks, the desire for a late convention is very general. It is thought best that a good while should elapse between the conflict at Albany and its meeting, so that bitterness may have a chance to abate, and personal heat to cool.

In Mississippi the worse section of the Democrats controlled the party convention, and put forward objectionable nominees. This has led to a coalition between the Republicans and the less Bourbonish Democrats, which is all that Mr. MAHONE's coalition is represented falsely as being. It is a union on the simple issues of equal rights and free suffrage, with no taint of repudiating principles clinging to either party to the compact.

It is unfortunate that so many of these elections should come thus so soon after the nation's choice of a President. The value of such elections as indicating the drift of political opinion has been found to be simply nothing. They are utterly misleading. The Democrats were led on to their ruin by the hopes which they formed after their victories of 1877. The reactions of these "off-years" represent nothing but the exhaustion and indifference which follows a victory in the Presidential elections which preceded. The party which won in the national struggle is pretty sure to suffer the most in the year that follows, through the apathy of its adherents and their unwillingness to take the trouble to vote. The elections of this autumn follow a Presidential election of excitement without parallel for forty years past. Nothing but the personal interest in Mr. GARFIELD will prevent a disproportionate reduction of the Republican vote.

DR. LORING, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered an excellent address at the opening of the exhibition of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute. While interested, first of all, in agriculture, he reminded his hearers of "the stimulus every acre of cultivated land in America has received from the enterprise and energy of our manufacturers," and "that the farming most truly in accord with the spirit and genius of American social and civil life, is that which consists of a careful cultivation of the earth for the supply of a neighboring market." He sketched the history of our manufactures of cottons, woollens, leather, iron and steel. "The protective policy of the American Government," Dr. LORING said, "is, I believe, so firmly fixed, both by the popular voice and by legislative enactment, that controversy over the general principle has virtually ceased, and the value of our example is recognized, even by our rivals among the great industrial nations."

Appended to the report of this address, we find a table of the manufacturing industries of twenty American cities, furnished by General WALKER in advance of its publication in the census reports. To Philadelphians this report will convey a somewhat unpleasing surprise, as it represents New York as far beyond the Quaker City as a manufacturing community. According to this table, New York has 11,045 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$157,474,749, employing an average of 204,734 persons throughout the year, and paying them in wages \$89,416,213. These establishments use \$269,585,736 worth of material, and their products are valued at \$435,502,921. Philadelphia has 7,681 establishments, with a capital of \$124,636,482, employing 119,154 persons, and paying them \$43,182,036 a year in wages. They use \$136,523,238 worth of material, and their products are worth \$220,408,458. Every one knows that New York, like Chicago, has developed a great manufacturing activity during the last twenty years. But no one will expect to be told that relatively, even to the size and population of the place, New York is more of a manufacturing city than is Philadelphia. But, if these figures are correct, it must be so.

THAT the Poncas have in some way forfeited the land from which Mr. SCHURZ had them deported illegally in 1877, has become so fixed

in the traditions of the Interior Department, that it has been found necessary to ask the Sioux to retrocede these lands to their first owners. One of the reasons alleged for the transfer of the Poncas to the Indian Territory, was that the Sioux would devour and destroy them if they stayed in Dacotah. But, as a matter of fact, the Sioux have shown a sense of equity in their recent dealings with these neighbors, such as has not been evident in the conduct of the Government. In the presence of Secretary KIRKWOOD, they assured the Poncas that they were welcome to their lands, and that, in so far as any legal title to these lands had been vested in the Sioux, they were ready to extinguish that title, not by sale, but by gift. Let us hope that this generous act is the last chapter in this painful and humiliating history.

ENGLAND is looking for commercial rather than political alliances in the south of Europe. She proposes to replace her loss of commerce with France by closer relations to Italy, Spain and Portugal. The combined wealth and commerce of all three are trifling, compared with those of France. Poor Italy is not a country to trade much with any other. All authorities represent the condition of her people as most deplorable. The average length of human life is eight years less than in France. The ships which enter her harbors have to return in ballast. CAVOUR left her the bad heritage of a Free Trade policy which is draining the country of its resources and its people.

Spain and Portugal are Protectionist countries, and are not likely to change their policy at present. Portugal tried Free Trade with England for one hundred and fifty years, in consideration of low duties on port wine. In 1838, when she changed to Protection again, the country had reached such depths of poverty and misery as are now to be found only in Italy, Turkey, Ireland or India. Since then, she has been regaining prosperity. Her memory must be short, if she consents to go back to her former relations with England. Spain has never changed her tariff of late years, except in the direction of higher duties. She should meet England's proposal with a demand for Gibraltar, which has been maintained so long as a starting-point for smuggling English goods into Spain.

ON the eve of an election in France, the English Government announced that it would not resume negotiations for a commercial treaty on the conditions offered by the French Government. It is possible this decision had nothing to do with the fact that an election was impending; yet it looks very much that way. Englishmen have the idea that, however often Protectionists may blunder into power and office, the voters who choose them are yearning for an opportunity to show their love for Free Trade. That the present election would result in the choice of deputies more favorable to Free Trade, has been the avowed hope of some English newspapers. They even boasted that certain candidates who took the lead in opposing concessions to England, were embarrassed in their candidacy by the termination of the negotiations, and that the Ministry were obliged to make special exertions in their behalf. But there is every reason to believe that the new Chamber of Deputies will be as like the old, in this and other respects, as one pea is like another.

The negotiations for the treaty seem to have turned on the question of specific or *ad valorem* duties. The English tariff imposes hardly anything but specific duties. Resort has been had, in its preparation, to very ingenious devices to avoid the imposition of *ad valorem* duties. In this they show practical good sense. Duties imposed according to bulk, weight or number, leave no room for false statements, and give no occasion for "Custom-House oaths." But the English detest such duties in the tariffs of those with whom they trade. In this respect, as in many others, they tell the world to "do as we say, and not as we do." In their trade with France, they find them especially onerous. French exports are elaborated to the last degree. They represent much labor in the bulk. The number of ship-loads needed to convey their millions of value, is surprisingly small. English exports to France, and, indeed, to most countries, are just the reverse. They consist of articles whose value is more in the materials than in the elaboration. They are coarse and cheap textiles and hardwares. On such goods a specific duty bears very heavily. Hence the urgency to have them commuted into *ad valorem* duties. On this point, the French Government would not yield. The English then proposed a three months' extension of the treaty. They were told that the Ministry had power to do so, if the negotiations gave promise of reaching a successful termination, but that in the present attitude of England towards the questions at issue, there was no such prospect. And with this the negotiations ended.

EVER since the days when the Second Empire was tottering to its deserved fall, M. GAMBETTA has been the favorite statesman of the Radicals of Belleville, the most Radical quarter of Paris. To show that he has not lost ground with the elements whose support lifted him into public life, M. GAMBETTA offered himself as a candidate in both the electoral districts into which the suburb is divided. During the

progress of the canvass, there were signs enough of the decay of his popularity. The violence of the opposition was such as to force a change in several of the plans of the campaign, and to cause the candidate at times to lose his temper. The count of the votes shows that M. GAMBETTA is elected possibly for both districts, but by very small majorities. In one he has but one vote more than the absolute majority which French law requires. In view of the vote M. GAMBETTA got from this district in former elections, this amounts to a defeat. It shows that he has lost his hold on the Radical Republicans at the very time when he needs their support to make headway against moderates like M. FERRY and the Ministry now in power.

A CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

AN association for the reform and codification of the law of nations was founded at Brussels in 1873, on the invitation of a committee of American publicists, in pursuance of suggestions made as early as 1866, originally offered at a meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science, by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. It was then proposed that a committee be appointed to prepare an international code; but the more definite form of results was only reached through the separate conferences first held at Ghent in 1873, and since that time annually renewed, being usually held at Geneva or some city on the Continent. Now, the conference meets at Cologne, Germany, and its sessions began August 17th, with a liberal delegation from the United States, embracing Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, JOHN JAY, F. A. P. BARNARD, CHARLES A. PEABODY, CLINTON B. FISK, and others. The association has among its officers Hon. R. J. PHILLIMORE, an English authority on the law of nations, Chief Justice WAITE, Justice FIELD, Hon. JOHN JAY, and others, from the United States. The venerable THEODORE O. WOOLSEY, for some years influential as a writer and authority on international law, has no longer a part, and his life-time of protest against maritime aggressions remains only as a record by which his successors should be guided.

The public are now interested to see that what is done at this conference does not fail in vigorous assertion of American rights. It is an unpleasant fact that, however fairly the text of such laws and treaties may be written, we are usually beaten in their interpretation. The original peace treaty with Great Britain in 1815 was fair enough on its face; but it tied us up in a bondage from which we cannot escape for a century. We cannot now lift our hands in the establishment of differential duties on imports, because we bound ourselves by treaty, almost seventy years ago, not to impose such duties so long as Great Britain should refrain from imposing discriminatory duties against the United States. Nominally, the conditions are equal, but practically they are extremely unequal. Again, in 1830, we yielded to Great Britain all that was claimed, under the so-called reciprocal treaties, in regard to colonial commerce, agreeing not to engage in the home trade of British colonies,—that is, in the trade to and from those colonies with England,—the equivalent being the reservation to ourselves of the like direct trade with our own colonies! We carefully kept that which did not exist,—the fleece of the goat that yielded no wool,—and gave to England the rich colonial trade with the United States; so that an English vessel could thereafter make three freights in once crossing the Atlantic,—namely, to the colony, from the colony to the United States, and a return to England, and conversely,—while an American vessel could only make two freights, being prohibited from carrying between England and the colony direct. "This circuitous trade, so long the favorite object with British statesmen, the American Government at last voluntarily yielded," says PITKIN, "and this has thrown into the hands of the British a much greater proportion of the carrying trade than they ever before enjoyed."

These older triumphs of adverse diplomacy lie at the bottom of our loss of the equality once held in foreign commerce, while several more recent treaties of nominal equality are wanting to even a greater degree in practical equality. It is the misfortune of those charged with international negotiations, that they give away the substance and reserve only the shadow; and, although this Cologne conference has no power to frame a positive enactment, there is just apprehension that it may prepare the way for new concessions to the ever-grasping policy of European States. Our entire history is full of the errors of negotiators and

diplomats who gave us away in deference to some general or abstract principle, well enough on its face, but injurious in its application, because the circumstances are wholly unlike.

International law relating to the conditions of war, to the rights and duties of neutrals, and to those of belligerents, should be the subject of the most careful attention and of the best practical definition in a written code. To this general division there also belongs a wide range of points in maritime law which needs elucidation and decision somewhat urgently. On the land, the questions of disarmament are certainly urgent in Europe, though they do not trouble us. The balance of power is a great question on that side also, which may be left wholly to the agreement of the countries affected by it, of whom we are not one. It is true that a remnant of repellent energy may occasionally be called for to prevent the establishment of this doctrine on the American Continent, although the recent French experience in Mexico was quite conclusive with most of those who had previously entertained ambitious designs. It may be safely assumed that the code of international law will not need the incorporation of a provision requiring the European States to leave the political organizations of America alone.

This conference is reported to have indicated "international commercial law," as one of the subjects to be discussed. We scarcely see anything in this direction on which it is desirable to seek specific agreement on our part with European States. Apart from what is distinguished as marine court jurisdiction, or the strictly construed common-law rights of merchants and ship-owners engaged as carriers on the high seas, the field of commercial law is not large, and discussion on it is not desirable. It would be easy to suggest and to frame a moralistic code declaratory of the right to trade without obstruction wherever a citizen of the "most favored nation" chooses; and, having by treaty favored some powerful nation, the principle of international comity comes in to break down all commercial limitations of trade. In deference to this assumed comity or equality, we have given away all our rights of preference to the carriage of merchandise by sea. We cannot impose discriminatory duties if we would; and, although we still retain the coastwise trade, our control of it is nominal rather than real, so far as the northern frontier is concerned.

We hope it is not the intention of the American delegates to this Cologne conference to prepare the way for further commercial sacrifices on the part of the United States. We have already lost what no first-rate European power would permit itself to lose; we are even below the commercial standing attained before the close of the last century as to commerce by sea; and this because we have weakly yielded to diplomatic solicitations, and to so-called reciprocal agreements which proved to be only commercial aggressions. A treaty is the supreme law of the land; but a treaty may be framed by very weak hands on our part, as the recent Treaty of Washington certainly was,—weak, if not worse,—who are made willing to pay millions for privileges that have no existence, and who put the most valuable of our interests in even balance with the empty pretences of a more skilful competitor. The consequence is that the public are sore over any proposition for international discussion on commercial questions, and much prefer to maintain the nation's power independently.

FANS.

AN article of dress—if it can be called an article of dress,—the importance of which will not at first sight be realized by the average person, especially of the male sex, is the fan. To quote from a recent fashion publication, "we must have a fan for each costume and for every occasion. An opera fan is not to be seen at a theatre, and a ball requires quite a different style of fan; the one carried about with a walking costume is a sort of runaway fan, and is expected, when returned home, to lie down quietly, making place for the house fan, a nice little toy, always in attendance in the sitting-room. In fact, we have as many fans as we have hours in the day." How old the fan is, who can tell? It certainly is the most natural of accessories that can be imagined, springing from the full-leaved branch with which the flies were waved away or the heated face was cooled, being reproduced in feathers and the hairy tails of animals, and finally becoming the elaborate, costly and ingenious article known to the ladies of this fortunate generation. The peacock's tail was probably fertile of ideas in the Orient, as that of the wild turkey may have been to the Indians of

our own plains. At any rate, we find the fan in early Egypt and earlier India. Sennacherib stalks along the bas-reliefs of the British Museum, surrounded by female attendants bearing fans of feathers; the Popes appropriated the fan in very early times, and it has been a sort of appanage of sovereignty, as well as an article of fashion, in every barbaric country in the world, and not a few of its civilized lands. The Chinese, who claim every invention, assert that they were the first fan-makers, and that the original inventor was the beautiful Kan-Si, daughter of a distinguished mandarin, who, at a "Feast of Lanterns," found herself so warm that, in defiance of all the laws of etiquette, she took off her mask and fanned herself, the action being seen and admired by her young companions, so that, to quote from the legend, "in an instant, ten thousand hands agitated ten thousand masks." Other authorities have sought the origin of the fan in the necessity felt in all hot countries for keeping off flies, as from sacred offerings in the temples, or the hands and faces of the officiating priests. The priests of Isis had fans of feathers arranged in wing-like shape, and the Egyptian warriors carried "military fans," symbols and standards rather than mere effeminate devices for cooling the face. The Sibyls fanned themselves as they delivered their oracles. Euripides, in his tragedy of "Helen," gives us the earliest allusion to the fan to be found in classical literature, where a eunuch relates how, according to the Phrygian custom, he has fanned the hair and face of the beautiful heroine,—precisely as in Shakespeare's description of Cleopatra the queen is fanned by similar attendants. The fans of the Roman ladies were little tablets of perfumed wood; fan-bearers—*flabelliferæ*,—attended on their walks, and slaves fanned the guests at dinner. Coming down to the Middle Ages, we find fans of bird's wings, or of feathers arranged wing-fashion, all the rage in Europe; they were brought from the Levant, by way of Venice, and carried suspended from the girdle by golden chains. The fan was long fashionable in Italy, though there was a prejudice entertained against it as a symbol of levity. Catherine de' Medici took it to France in 1560, where it became the rage, not only with ladies, but with effeminate men. It may be said that the fan is now reckoned part of the outfit of a London male "æsthete" who aspires to utter utterance. Henry III.'s "mignons" affected fans to such an exasperating extent that the populace finally rose, deprived them of their toys, and thrashed them therewith; luckily for these curled darlings, the fans of the place and period were not akin to the bronze fans of Japanese warriors, which serve in a hurry as very effective maces. The invasion of England by the fan is commonly set down as having occurred about 1570; but, unless our memory deceives us egregiously, Sir Thomas More, nearly forty years before that date, used a fan of peacock's feathers for the castigation of his daughter for her extravagance in dress. At any rate, from the close of the sixteenth century to the middle of the eighteenth, the fan was the theme of wits and poets, and, not being much needed in a climate so cool, developed into an article of fashion, pure and simple, and proved very useful in company and in flirtations. According to the *Spectator* and similar prints, the English ladies of Queen Anne's time cannot have been far behind the Spanish *señoras* of the present age "in the nice conduct of a" painted fan. (It is from this very time—1708,—that the London Fanmakers' Company dates.) So long ago as the days of Calderon, the proficiency of Southern dames in the use of the fan as a telegraph had inspired the dramatist, and Calderon's comedy has, in due course, come down through the French into an English form. "Fan drills" have in some parts of our own country become popular amusements, and than such an exhibition by a bevy of little ladies in the quaint costumes of Queen Anne's time, it would be hard to find a fairer sight. Queen Elizabeth's phenomenal wardrobe was phenomenal in the item of fans, of which she left twenty-seven. The Empress Josephine (who popularized cashmere shawls, and who brought the handkerchief into vogue to conceal the defects of her mouth,) was a *connoisseur* in fans; and the Duchess of Abrantes tells us of the fans which Junot gave her at their wedding, while he gallantly presented her mother with "a superb scarlet cashmere shawl, a perfectly oval topaz as big as an apricot, and two magnificent fans." Before quitting the subject of the fan in history, it may be said that it was a blow with a fan given to the French consul at Algiers, half a century ago, that cost the Dey his throne and changed the destiny of Northern Africa.

Twice within recent memory have there been important exhibitions of fans in London—a loan collection at South Kensington in 1870, and an exhibition under the management of the Fanmakers' Company in 1879. At the latter, there were exhibited thirteen hundred fans, ranging in value from \$2 to \$1,500, and representing a total cost of some \$75,000. Among the famous fans, were those of Queen Anne, of Marie Antoinette, of the Pompadour,—painted by Pietro Berritino, and not the fan of the pretty poem:

"Chicken-skin, delicate, white,
Painted by Carlo Van Loo,"—

of Marie Leczinski, ordered from Boucher by Louis XV., of Queen Charlotte, and of Queen Caroline. There were fans with the leaves fashioned like the mallets French laundresses use in "beetling" linen, which the ladies of Louis's

court used to unfold by way of silent insult to the Du Barry; the little hand-tablets of classical form carried in the early days of the First Empire; fans with watches in the handles; church fans, bearing the service on their sticks; whist fans, inscribed with the card-players' code; fans which, by the shifting of their blades, made different pictures; fans which folded up into bouquets; Australian feather fans; fans of carved ivory from China; fans of the bark of the lace-tree from Jamaica; fans of ivory, ebony, wood, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, and every description of metal, enriched with jewels; fans of vellum, chicken-skin, satin, silk, lace, feathers, leaves, gouache and water-color painting; embroidered, painted, decorated in a hundred different ways. From Watteau and Boucher, down to Diaz and Rosa Bonheur, most eminent artists have devoted themselves to the task of decorating fans. Probably the most successful artists of the time in this *genre* are Marie Bonheur, Count Nils, and Rudeaux. When the painting is done by such a hand, and a goldsmith like Froment-Meurice is employed to carve the handle and jewel the sticks of gold or silver, it can readily be seen that a fan nowadays can be made to represent a very respectable amount of money. The manufacture, especially in France, occupies many hundreds of workmen, the Department of the Oise being notable for the number of its fanmakers.

It may be doubted, however, whether the most famous of Parisian makers, Alexandre, Duvellero, Fayet, Albert or Kees, or Hancock, Ryder, or any of their English rivals, can outdo the artists of the far Orient. The carved ivory fans of China are unapproachable, and the humblest fans sent out by the million from Japan are worth study for the drawing and coloring of the pictures they bear. The Japanese fan has come into vogue with many of our amateurs of "household art" as a wall decoration, and is effective, though there has been little effort at originality in displaying these ornaments. The autograph fan is, it may be said, the latest fancy in Paris; it is of plain parchment, to be enriched with the fancies and homage of wits and social celebrities; our own ladies long ago put the palm-leaf fan to a similar employment, and, centuries before the day of Columbus and Vespuccius, the Chinese used their fans as albums. It is to be wished that in one of the three great cities of the Eastern seaboard, where abundant material for such an exhibition is to be found, a loan collection of fans may be made a feature of the coming winter. Not only would there be represented in such an exhibition the costliest and most elaborate fans of the present time, but we might look with confidence for the production of some remarkably handsome and curious specimens of the fans of the last century, heirlooms in old families; while the West Indies, China and Japan, and, last, not least, our own Indian country, would make important and interesting contributions. The manufacture is one in which we might expect our own people to excel. In taste and skill, our metal-workers and silversmiths compare most favorably with those of England and France, our artists have made very creditable progress in adapting art to analogous purposes, and both display the fertility and originality which are of good promise for the future. The American fan can be made novel and attractive, and be given a character all its own; and it is to be hoped that within the next year or two we may see some of our young lady amateurs turning their decorative talent in this direction, and setting an example of profit to their clever sisters compelled to earn their own living by the pencil or needle.

LITERATURE.

THE YOUTH OF ROBERT SCHUMANN.

WITHIN the last few years, letters of Beethoven, of Mozart and of Mendelssohn have been rendered accessible to English readers; and while, in some respects, the translations referred to afford greater evidence of love for the divine art than of acquaintance with the intricacies of the German language, they have served a good purpose in presenting a clearer view of the personal traits of the great tone-poets. In regard to Schumann, we have Herr August Reissmann's "*Robert Schumann: sein Leben und Werke*," and Wasiliewski's "Life of Schumann." A few chapters of the former work were translated by Mr. Robert D. Coxe, of this city, for a musical journal edited and published some years ago in New York by the late Theodore Hagen. The Wasiliewski book has been translated entire, and Mrs. Fanny Raymond Ritter has given us an excellent English version of Robert Schumann's writings, consisting in the main of criticisms of musical compositions and performances, as contributed to the "*Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*." Besides these, various fantastic sketches, containing distorted reflections of the truth, and one or two unsuccessful attempts to explain the fiction of the *Davidsbündler*, constitute the most important contributions to Schumann literature hitherto furnished by the American press.

Robert Schumann was born at Zwickau, a thriving Prussian town, on the eighth day of June, in the year 1810. His father was a book-publisher who, from an humble beginning, had achieved position and affluence, and who enjoyed a reputation for considerable literary cleverness. His mother, whose all-absorbing affection for Robert exerted a controlling influence on the son's career, was of a gloomier temperament, the morbid imaginings of which oft-times verged on melancholy.

Robert manifested a taste for literature and music at a very early age. The former being intended as his vocation, the latter was merely cultivated for purposes of recreation

His earnest studies were in jurisprudence; and it was not until he heard the playing of Moscheles, that he became deeply interested in music. Even after that, his literary and legal studies were continued, although devotion to his favorite art had become a more prominent feature in his every-day life. While yet a mere child, his talent for composition manifested itself. He had hardly mastered the first elements of piano-playing, when he essayed short fantasias and musical sketches, in which he attempted to reproduce the characteristics of some of his youthful companions.

While attending the gymnasium of his native town, he collected a small orchestra of sympathetic students, with whose assistance he essayed the performance of various works of the older masters, and occasionally of his own compositions. The band was small as to numbers, and so incomplete that, on many occasions, Schumann was obliged to eke out the harmony by playing the parts of the missing instruments on the piano. His great gifts speedily became known throughout the neighborhood, making him a welcome guest in all the musical families, and a valued assistant at the entertainments given by the students of the gymnasium. His father recognized his talent, and determined that Robert should devote himself to music as his proper calling, insisting on this course against the wishes of the mother. It was decided that Karl Maria von Weber, who at that time was chapel-master at Dresden, should direct his musical studies. For some unknown reason, this plan was abandoned. Suffice it to know that Robert remained at home, instead of repairing to Dresden, and that, in the year 1828, after graduating from the gymnasium of Zwickau, he entered the University of Leipzig.

In 1829, Schumann removed to Heidelberg. But, while he continued to attend lectures on philosophy, and had given much of his time to Kant and Fichte, he now began to neglect his legal studies. For, if he occasionally visited the lecture-room of his friend Thibaut, he was drawn there by a personal interest which was the result of the professor's love of music rather than his own love of the law. After a hurried tour through Italy, he returned to Heidelberg, where, in 1830, he finished his legal studies. He was then, more than ever, undecided as to his future career. He had mastered the elements of a profession in which it was reasonable to believe he might achieve distinction. He had the intellectual ability, the love of literature, and the philosophic tastes—but his heart led him elsewhere. His studies had merely possessed a literary interest; aside from this, they had seemed dry and distasteful, and had only claimed his attention because of a sense of duty which was in daily conflict with his love of art.

"My whole life," he wrote to his mother, "has been one long struggle between poetry and prose,—between music and law,—and this must now cease."

A new star in the musical firmament was at that time claiming the attention of astonished Europe. We allude to Paganini, whose fame induced Schumann to journey from Heidelberg to Frankfort with the sole object of listening to the wonderful violinist. Lords and ladies, princes and professors, artists and authors, were alike spell-bound by the strains of the "Genoese enchanter." Guhr of Frankfort followed his every step, in order that he might discover the secret of his wondrous skill; Mayseder of Vienna thought that he had better lock up his violin; fiddlers without number went back to their domiciles and gave up their days and nights to the gymnastics of their instrument; and—for this our greatest thanks,—Heinrich Heine dreamed one of the prettiest of his day-dreams (the first of "The Florentine Nights,") in honor of the great artist, while musicians listened, with mouths agape, to this incarnation of virtuosity.

When Schumann arrived at Frankfort, the excitement was at its height. He remained there long enough to become infected with the fever, and when he at last returned to Heidelberg he was more than ever disgusted with the profession which had been chosen for him. He wrote again to his mother, acquainting her with the state of his feelings, laying bare his wishes and his doubts, his hopes and his fears. Yet, withal, he would not make art his vocation unless with her consent.

Impressed by his enthusiasm, with maternal love, Madame Schumann sacrificed her own hopes, and wrote to Wieck, asking whether he approved of Robert's plans. A few passages from her letter will convey an idea of the sad foreboding with which she yielded to her son's wishes: "I know that you love music," she writes; "but do not let your feelings alone speak for Robert. Consider his years, his means, his talents and his future. As a husband and father, as the friend of my son, I beg of you, I conjure you, to deal with me candidly in this, giving me your views without reserve."

As Wieck had already recognized Schumann's great musical gifts, his reply was a favorable one, and Robert was at last free to follow the bent of his own mind.

The flattering testimonials bestowed upon him at the time of graduation prove that his musical ardor had not induced him to neglect his taste for literature. Various poems, of more than ordinary merit, were written by him at that period.

The result of thus subordinating his musical to his scientific labors, was that, while the latter had been progressive and systematic, the former were, in a measure, erratic and empirical. To borrow Reissmann's words: "His musical moments were, therefore, more frequently the result of outer, than of inner influences. Hence, he speedily grew to believe that music, as an art, is descriptive rather than plastic;"—a statement which lacks force because of its indefiniteness, and escapes demerit because it is impossible to tell how much, or how little, is meant by it. Tennyson once asked:

"Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden through the budded quicks,
O tell me where the senses mix,—
O tell me where the passions meet."

We have thus far failed to discover any indication of a reply to the laureate. Perhaps the "wild bird" was unable to give the desired information. Say, rather, it was one of those warblers who sing because the heart is full,—just as genius, in its

outpourings, gives vent to joy or sorrow, without waiting to lose inspiration by subjecting emotion to analysis.

At the house of Madame Carus, whom he had known at Zwickau, and who had since removed to Leipzig, Schumann again met Friedrich Wieck. Clara Wieck, though still young, was already a skilful pianist, and Schumann incontinently resolved to place himself under the guidance of the master who had educated so remarkable a pupil. From that time, his piano studies were pursued with engrossing zeal and industry. They were, however, soon discontinued, because of other demands upon Wieck's time. As an instance of the restless ardor with which he cultivated his favorite art, while under Wieck's instruction, it is said that he attempted to strengthen his fingers by means of certain mechanical appliances, and that he practiced inordinately.

The ordinary *gradus ad Parnassum* required more patience than he was endowed with. But, unfortunately for his ambition as an executant, his expedient failed of success. The result of the severe strain upon his fingers was a lame hand. Instead of reaping the advantage he had thus sought to obtain, he was obliged to forego his piano studies, and, fortunately for us, to devote more time to composition. We are also told that, before giving up the piano, he had shown but slight interest in the harmonic studies which Wieck had the happy faculty of combining with merely technical instruction.

While under Wieck, he enjoyed the society of Julius Knorr, subsequently associated with him as co-editor, and Herr Täglichsbeck, musical director at Brandenburg. With Täglichsbeck and his friend Glock, he first tried Schubert's wonderful B flat trio (Opus 99). His devotion to the divine art gained in fervor with each succeeding day, and shortly after this he had arranged for stated meetings, at which chamber music of various styles was performed. These practicings were always followed by conversation, in which the works that had just engaged the performers were critically considered. Unless succeeded by these conversational criticisms, he regarded the mere playing of a composition as an incomplete pleasure. Through the study of these works, he obtained an insight of the proper treatment of the harmonic idea and a knowledge of instrumentation which went far to eke out his hitherto scanty theoretical studies. Genius shed its rays upon that which to one less gifted would have remained utter darkness, and Schumann speedily learned the use of those elements which he afterward ruled with an intelligence and a power that prove him, in this age, at least, second only to Beethoven.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

"SWEDENBORG and the New Age," is the title of a book by the Rev. E. A. Beaman, of Cincinnati, which J. B. Lippincott & Co. will have ready in a few weeks.

Mr. W. W. Kinsley, of Washington, D. C., who has written some able papers on scientific and literary subjects for THE PENN MONTHLY of this city, has collected them together, and, with the addition of some fresh matter, will bring them out in book form, under the title of "Views on Vexed Questions." The Lippincotts are his publishers.

Mr. Edward P. Vining, in his "Mystery of Hamlet," a little monograph which J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press for early issue, devotes a great deal of wrong-headed ingenuity to the elaboration of a theory which is, at all events, distinctly his own, namely, that the *Hamlet* of Shakespeare's play was in reality a woman who had been brought up and disguised as a man, in order to provide a direct heir to the throne.

The educational department of J. B. Lippincott & Co.'s establishment is devoting particular attention to the introduction of the new series of "readers" which that house has under way. Professor Marcus Willson, well known as the editor of some of the most popular school-books of the day, has the series in preparation. The first four books are now ready, and a fifth is promised before October. The sixth volume, which will be of a supplementary character, designed both as a "reader" and a "speaker," will follow later. One of the distinguishing features of this series is the presence of a continuous narrative, which binds the volumes together with a thread of uniform interest. The books are profusely illustrated, and their mechanical execution is all that could be desired.

The publishers of *L'Art* have projected a "*Bibliothèque Internationale de L'Art*," or a series of art books on the famous artists and famous collections of Europe. The books will be produced under the direction of M. Eugene Muntz, and J. W. Bouton will have the handling of the series in this country. The first of the series is devoted to Alfred Stevens, the celebrated Belgian painter, and is nearly ready, a sample copy having already been received by Mr. Bouton. It contains a biographical study of Stevens by Walter Armstrong. The second volume will have for its subject "*Les Della Robbia*;" the third, "*L'Enseignement des Arts en France*;" the fourth, "*Les Musées d'Allemagne*;" the fifth, "*Les Precesseurs de la Renaissance*;" and the sixth, "*Claude Lorraine*," the author of which has had the benefit of a mass of new materials.

"For Cash Only," a new novel, by James Payn, begins in *Harper's Weekly* for August 27th.

The "Franklin Square Song Collection" will soon be published by the Messrs. Harper. It will contain the words and music of two hundred pieces,—ballads, patriotic songs, and many old and new favorites,—making a volume about the size of *Harper's Magazine*.

Messrs. W. B. Smith & Co., of New York, announce as ready October 1st, "Science and Genesis," by E. Nisbet, D. D., and "French Exiles in Louisiana," an historical novel, by J. C. Lindsay.

Messrs. Baker, Voorhis & Co., of New York, will shortly issue a series of "Probate Reports," by W. W. Ladd, Jr., giving contemporaneous decisions of the courts of the different States and of the United States, upon all matters cognizable in probate courts. They have also in preparation "Abbott's New York Digest," Vol. VII.; "Baylies on Sureties and Guarantors;" "Burrill's New Law Dictionary and Glossary," and "Sedgwick and Wait on Trial of Title to Land."

Hon. John W. Daniel, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Virginia, is the author of one of the most popular legal treatises in use,—"*Daniel on Negotiable Instruments*."

Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, have in press "St. Clair Papers," a collection of the correspondence and other papers of General Arthur St. Clair, Governor

of the Northwest Territory; a third edition of F. Hassaurek's "Four Years among Spanish Americans;" J. Bell Thomas's "History of the Cincinnati Water-Works;" and C. Reémelin's "Critical Review of American Politics." Of interest to anglers is Dr. James A. Henshall's "Book of the Black Bass," recently published by the same house; while the salmon and brook trout are fairly represented in American angling works (mostly compilations from English authors), the black bass has been neglected and almost ignored, a few pages of an unreliable and insufficient character being all that has heretofore been devoted to its consideration.

Mr. Presley Blakiston announces the sixth edition of "The Microscope and its Revelations," by Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, of London. The book is profusely illustrated, and is written for the amateur as well as more advanced students.

Dr. Edwards, author of the popular book, "Dyspepsia," published last spring, is now preparing another monograph on malaria, and how to avoid it, and the districts where it may be found.

The Rev. Benjamin Franklin is about publishing, through E. & J. B. Young & Co., a work entitled "The Creed and Modern Thought."

After an interval of over ten years, the Rev. John Henry Blunt has in press the second part of his "History of the Reformation," bringing it down to A. D. 1662. The first volume was issued in 1870. E. & J. B. Young & Co. will be the American publishers of the second volume, which is expected to appear toward the close of the year.

The Arundel Society, London, have just issued four new publications, which are among the finest of the Society's many noteworthy chromo-lithographs. They are the "Transfiguration of our Lord," by Perugino; the "Vision of St. Catherine," by Bazzi; and two monuments from Verona, one of "*Can Grande della Scala*," the other of "Count Guglielmo di Castelbarco." These pictures are all fac-similes in colors, from copies expressly made for the Society, and are executed in chromo-lithography by Storch & Kramer, of Berlin. The Society's agents in the United States are Messrs. E. & J. B. Young & Co., New York.

Messrs. Porter and Coates have published, and have in press, a large number of books for the fall trade. Among these are "The Ingoldsby Legends," by Richard Harris Barham, new edition, illustrated, and printed from entirely new plates; "Life of Robert Houdin, Ambassador, Author and Conjuror," written by himself and edited by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie; "Memorable Scenes in French History," by Samuel M. Schmucker, A.M.; "Frontier Life; or, Tales of the South-Western Border," by Francis Hardman; a new edition, illustrated, of "Tom Brown's School-Days at Rugby," printed from entirely new plates. They have in press a new book for girls,—"Dr. Gilbert's Daughters," by Margaret H. Mathews,—and a new juvenile, profusely illustrated, entitled "Under the Dog-Star," by Margaret Vandegrift, author of "Clover Beach," which was published by the same firm last year.

Messrs. F. A. North & Co., the Philadelphia music publishers, send us "The Song of the Wind," and "Mizpah," by Adam Geibel; "Songs of Many Years Ago," by F. A. Kulling; "A Twilight Vision," and "One Year Ago," by Louis Meyer; for the piano, "Forest Echoes," "Adirondacks" galop, "Archery Club" waltz, and "Mountaineer's Song of Home," all by Louis Meyer, and sundry marches and polkas by F. T. Baker.

As a companion to their illustrated edition of Buchanan Read's "Drifting," Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. will issue this Christmas the same poet's "Brushwood," uniform in style, price and general appearance. The illustrations are by Frederick Diehlman, a young artist of New York who is earning a name for himself as an illustrator of books and periodicals. The poem is not so generally popular as "Drifting," but it lends itself more readily to illustration, and Mr. Diehlman has fully availed himself of the opportunities afforded him. Pictorially, at least, the book will be superior to "Drifting." Another of the Lippincott's illustrated holiday books will be James D. McCabe's "Our Young Folks Abroad," which narrates the adventures of a party of boys and girls on their tour through Great Britain and the more southern part of Europe.

The late S. S. Haldeman left behind him, in an incomplete state, the manuscript of a small book on "Word-Building." It has been put in readiness for the press by Mr. James Hunter, editor of the "Supplement to Worcester's Dictionary," who has, moreover, affixed to it an introductory chapter on the history of the English language.

Mrs. John G. Roach, of Louisville, Ky., has written a poetical romance in the style and metre of "Lucille," which J. B. Lippincott & Co. have just put to press.

Scribner & Welford have now ready a new work, in two volumes, by Mr. E. C. Grenville Murray, author of "The Member for Paris," etc. It is entitled "Sidelights on English Society; or, Sketches from Life, Social and Satirical," and is illustrated by nearly three hundred characteristic engravings from designs by well-known artists.

The seat of Lord Beaconsfield in the pleasant county of Bucks, though little known to the outside world till the other day, has now become famous as the last resting-place of the deceased statesman, and must henceforth be inseparably associated with his name. There is therefore an obvious fitness in distinguishing by the name of the "Hughenden Edition" the handsome series of reprints of the novels and tales just published by Scribner & Welford. They are comprised in eleven volumes, each containing one complete novel, with the exception of the reprint of "The Young Duke," with which is also included the tragedy, long out of print, of "Count Alarcos," originally published in 1839; the volume comprising "Contarini Fleming" and "The Rise of Iskander," and one other, containing his shorter tales, namely, "Alroy," "Ixion in Heaven," "The Infernal Marriage," and "Popanilla." The whole are handsomely printed on good paper, and the ornamental title-pages, in red and black, comprise each a neatly executed vignette view of some aspect of the house or park at Hughenden, or some object in the neighborhood associated with them. A reproduction of MacIse's celebrated portrait of the author in his youthful days of dandyism, appears fittingly by way of frontispiece to the reprint of "Vivian Grey," the author's preface to which, dated 1853, notes that it was written in 1825-6, and reminds us "that books by boys which pretend to give a picture of manners, and to deal in knowledge of human nature, must necessarily be founded on affectation." With this the reader may compare the later portrait affixed to the reprint of "Endymion," which brings the series to a close.

An important addition to what may be called "Carlyle Literature," is about to be given to the public by Richard Herne Shepherd, an indefatigable bibliographer, who has already prepared and published bibliographies of the works of Thackeray, Dickens, Ruskin and Carlyle. It is entitled "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Carlyle," with personal reminiscences and selections from private letters not accessible to Mr. Froude and others. Portraits and illustrations give it additional interest.

The latest issue by the "Fine Arts Society," in their "India Proof Edition," is devoted to Jean-François Millet, the peasant-painter, whose genius and truth to nature have made their way to the appreciation of art-lovers. In this publication are given a series of twenty etchings and wood-cuts of the artist's most characteristic works, reproduced in fac-simile on India paper. A limited number only were printed.

"On a Raft and Through the Desert," two volumes, small quarto, is a new work, printed in a very limited number, by Mr. Tristram J. Ellis, a young English painter.

The volume may be described as a fine specimen of the artistic revival in the getting up of books. Size, paper, type and binding—the antique white vellum, with gold lettering,—are all excellent, and the effect is pleasant. The course of his travels led Mr. Ellis through the historic scenes and regions of the ancient Oriental world. Starting from Northern Syria and Kurdistan, he followed the Tigris to Mosul and Bagdad, returning across the Desert by the Euphrates and Palmyra to Damascus, over the Anti-Lebanon to Baalbek and Beyrout. The journey, which was made last year, was, in many respects, a dangerous and adventurous one, as much of the country traversed was in the last extremities of suffering from famine, consequent on the failure of crops for two seasons. The letter-press contains a series of pictures, stirring in their sincerity and clearness.

Messrs. Charles De Silver & Sons, of Philadelphia, have just issued a new, revised and enlarged edition of Pennock's "England," one of their standard school histories. It is well gotten up.

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce for publication shortly: "Sabine's Falsehood," a love story, from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; "La Curée," by Emile Zola; "A Prince of Breffny," by Thomas P. May; "A Young Girl's Romance," by Ernest Daudet; "The Hidden Peril; or, The Edge of an Abyss," by Henry Greville; "The Russian Princess," by Emanuel Gonzales; "Genevieve's Victory," by Henry Greville; "Peterson's Coin Book," a manual of the coins of the world, new edition. "Homoselle" is the latest "Round Robin" volume.

The Early English Text Society will give autotypes of the MSS. of the "Catholicon"—Lord Monson's, A. D. 1483, the basis of the text, and Addit. 15,562 in the British Museum, incomplete, but about 1450 A. D.,—in their copies of this valuable early dictionary, edited by Mr. Herbage.

On the 25th, Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. will issue the first monthly part of a new serial, entitled "The Peoples of the World," edited by Dr. Robert Brown, and profusely illustrated. This work is a new edition of the well-known "Races of Mankind," but entirely recast and enlarged. The same publishers have in preparation also, as a monthly serial, "Gleanings from Popular Authors in Prose and Verse," embracing a choice selection of characteristic passages of English literature, with original illustrations by the best artists.

Among the MSS. added to the *Bibliothèque Nationale* in 1880 is a collection of letters of Alfred de Musset, enclosed in a sealed chest, which is not to be opened before the year 1910.

Mr. J. C. Harris ("Uncle Remus,") has written a story of Southern life which will be ready for the printer in the fall. Mr. Harris has written two or three other short stories which will appear in the same volume.

Dr. R. M. Bucke, of Ontario, is engaged upon a life of Walt Whitman, the title of which will be "Walt Whitman: a Study." He has just returned from a trip with Mr. Whitman to the birthplace of the poet on Long Island. The book will be illustrated with a picture of the birthplace and an etched portrait of the poet, and will be in two parts, biographical and critical.

Mrs. Zephia H. Spooner, of Plymouth, Mass., has gathered into a volume the various poems which have been written in praise and commemoration of the first settlers of Plymouth. It will be called "Poems of the Pilgrims," will have some illustrations, and will be published soon by A. Williams & Co., of Boston.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have nearly ready a law-book of great interest. It is a treatise on "Trade-Marks," containing the cases and decisions of courts on a multitude of points, and embodies a vast amount of information, legal and historical, of great value. The work is prepared by Rowland Cox, of the New York bar, who has based it on Sebastian's "Digest."

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is at work on a new novel of Washington life. She has been for several months engaged with Mr. W. H. Gillette in making a play from his two short stories,—"Esmeralda" and "Lodusk."

Mr. O. B. Frothingham, according to Mr. Conway, "will hereafter make literature his profession, and will immediately enter upon it by undertaking a biography of the late literary critic of *The Tribune*, George Ripley."

Professor Winchell is giving the finishing touches to a new book, entitled "Chips from a Geologist's Hammer."

THOUGHTS FROM THE MAGAZINES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—The initial paper in the number for September is entitled, "The Church, the State, and the School," and is from the pen of Prof. W. T. Harris:

"It is the object of this paper to attract attention to the proper division of the functions of education, considered as pertaining to the whole life of man,—to all of his institutions. . . . In the five provinces which include all human education, the first is family nurture. . . . The province of the school succeeds that of family nurture, and should be devoted to giving the child knowledge and skill in the technicalities of the world of science, literature, and history,—the conventionalities of intelligence, as they have been called by a great thinker,—reading, writing, and arithmetic. . . . The province succeeding the school—the trade or vocation,—is the complement of the school and the family, in that it educates the individual to contribute the product of his own labor to the store of the world, while, on the other hand, the family nurture and the school had taught him how to avail himself of the store of already produced wealth and wisdom; in the family learning how to use food, clothing, and shelter, and in the school learning how to use the recorded experience and wisdom of mankind. The fourth province is the education of the State. This is the political education of the man into the citizen. The form of the State impresses itself strongly on the entire character of its citizens. Its laws define the ideal which is to be the mould of character for the development of the people. For it is a well-understood principle in our American civilization, that the participation of the citizen in the making of his own Government—in the election of his representatives for making and administering laws,—is an education of a very important kind. We recognize that through this the immigrant, although he has fled from oppression and debasement in a foreign country, and has never developed a high sense of self-respect or of independent self-control, will find the stimulus of the right of suffrage in a representative self-government strong enough to arouse his manhood, and cause him to become self-directive and a better citizen. His self-respect shall lead him to plan out higher careers for his children, and to prepare them for such careers by schools for learning and refined accomplishments. The fifth form of education is that of the church—into the mysteries of the origin and destiny of a man and of his relation to God. It is no finite or temporary ideal of man that is furnished by religion, nor is it an ideal of character that should have national boundaries. It relates to the essential nature of man as man, and concerns life here and hereafter. As religion has furnished the ultimate ground of all obligation, and has founded morals (or the code of ideal conduct between man and

man),—in short, all education of the will,—so, too, it has instituted and preserved intellectual education; all early civilizations the priestly caste alone has access to knowledge.

"With the development of civilization, one institution after another borrows from religion the form of its divine principle, and is allowed to organize itself independently when this is accomplished.

"First, there is the emancipation of the State from the church; then the emancipation of civil society and the family; with them the school is emancipated. But emancipation here does not mean the casting off of religion. On the contrary, there is no freedom or independence in these institutions unless they borrow a divine principle revealed in religion for their organic form. The State borrows the principle of justice, and devotes itself to the work of securing to each man the fruit of his deeds. If he does good deeds,—such deeds as co-operate with his fellow-men, and reinforce the might of the social whole,—his deeds shall be lawful and shall be protected against molestation. If his deeds are directed against his fellow-men, and to the injury of society, then his deeds shall be made to revert to him. His deeds shall be made to return upon the doer and limit his freedom—injure himself, when he had thought to injure his fellows and derive selfish profit for himself."

Mr. M. J. Savage begins his paper on "Natural Ethics" with the following anecdote:

"Some years ago, when Illinois was the extreme frontier of the far West, a colporteur was making his lonely rounds over the prairies, bringing to the scattered inhabitants what many of them had left behind in their old homes—a material basis for their religion in the form of Bibles and tracts. Coming one day to the open door of a somewhat desolate-looking cabin, he was met by the sun-browned and masculine-looking matron, who looked as though she might be more at home in the field than in the library. After the usual salutations and inquiries as to the prospects of the harvest, he ventured to allude to his mission, and asked her if she had a Bible. She bridled up a little, assumed an air of virtuous indignation, and said:

"What do you take us for, anyhow? Do you think we're heathen, just because we live out on the frontier? Of course we've got a Bible."

"Not easily abashed, however, he still pressed his inquiry, and added:

"Will you be kind enough to get it for me, and let me see it?"

"This was pushing matters to a dangerous extreme, and, as she recalled the fact that she herself had not seen it for many months, her heart misgave her a little. But away she went on her doubtful voyage of discovery. At length, after a somewhat protracted search, in which all likely and unlikely places had been tried, she re-appeared, with a dejected and humiliated air, holding in her hand one cover and a few fragments of leaves. She held these up, and, in answer to his look of amused interrogation, timidly replied:

"I declare, mister, I didn't know we were so near out!"

He gives the following as the summing-up of his argument:

"The whole thing, then, may be put in a nut-shell. Unless the world is infernal in its construction,—in which case all discussion of morals may as well be indefinitely postponed,—the welfare of one and of all is bound up together. The experience of the world has proved this to be true. The desire for life and happiness is the strongest force in human nature. It may be counted on to continue so forever. This fact is confessed by all religions; for to what else do they appeal? What else is the New Testament heaven? Only the theological appeal is at this disadvantage. What natural ethics points out as the natural and necessary result of conduct, under eternal law, theology uses as an arbitrary bribe—to be given, not to the best, as judged by any rule pertaining to human life, but to the favorites of an arbitrary power. This is hedonism with its moral element left out.

"This desire for life and happiness being the strongest and most enduring power in human nature, and, further, being that on the attainment of which the highest human welfare depends, it follows that *this desire needs only intelligent guidance to make it progressively and finally effective.*

"Let it be remembered, in closing, that the scientific theory of natural ethics does not touch the question of theism or atheism. It is equally authoritative—just as are the laws of physical health,—on either theory. Neither does it leave out of account any great historic person or force, such as Jesus or Christianity. It rather includes them all as part of the total race experience of man."

In an article entitled "Shall Church Property be Taxed?" Rev. E. E. Hale says that: "If a church cannot prove itself a 'public charity,' it must be taxed, as a private library would be taxed, even though it were held by several persons in partnership—as a private school is taxed, even though there be several teachers who unite in it. The church must be judged by its fruits, as the Master said and directed. Among those fruits which the Commonwealth has a right to exact and to sit in judgment on, the most important is the higher life of the community in which it lives. Let us see what those theories of God and man are worth, which it teaches; when they are squarely and distinctly applied, in its own practice, to reclaiming drunkards, to reforming criminals, to preventing pauperism, and, in general, to lifting up what has fallen down."

Miss Nina Morais follows with a thoughtful and dispassionate paper on "Jewish Ostracism in America":

"Why is the Jew still excluded from the brotherhood of humanity? He is no distant creature, to be idealized. He is colonized with such power in Aryan countries as to make the Pharaonic rulers dread the multiplication of Hebrew resources. A divergence in religion, in physique, in mental habits, may be tolerated, but it must know its place, and not compete successfully in the mart and in the college with the apostles of humanity. The dweller of the Rhine would probably lose some of his vaunted love for his brother of the Ganges did that brother show any disposition to encroach upon the soil of United Germany. Common brotherhood has not reached the point of forgetfulness of *meum and tuum*. 'You are my brother,' cries the tolerant philosopher of to-day, 'but only so long as you keep your distance. Come nearer, show any disposition to take from me my philosophic laurels or my unphilosophic gains, and I denounce you as a scourge and a plague.'

"Let us examine how far the Jew may be answerable for the prejudice which exists against him. It is true that the body of rich Jews in America fails to display the culture that wealth demands. Compared with his Christian neighbor whose equal affluence opens similar advantages, the Jew does not always present a pleasing appearance. Reaching this country when the facilities for accumulation were enormous, with a mercantile aptitude developed by long centuries of enforced confinement to trade, the Hebrew mounted too rapidly to the top of the commercial ladder. Dazzled with the new freedom of America, bewildered by the privileges which the almighty dollar could purchase, the emigrant directed his energies in that road to power and comfort which appeared to him the most available highway. He was not slow to learn the tricks and subterfuges of American trade. While the Jewish mercantile record is as clear proportionally as that of the Christian, the predominance of merchants in the Hebrew community has rendered the business shortcomings of the Jew conspicuous and proverbial. With a pack upon his back, or a few shillings in his

pocket, the Hebrew's contact with American culture was exceedingly limited. When the accumulation of wealth introduced him to American manners, he had already become habituated to his particular grooves. It is hard for him to discern the transcendent advantage of any other outlet of energy than the money market. Perhaps, too, the difficulty of entering upon a new course of action deters him from adopting that course, although he may appreciate its value; but he resolves to give his children the benefits he has lacked, and thinks that meanwhile his money can make him independent of popular opinion. He ignores the communal responsibility borne by each Hebrew for his whole race. He does not pause to reflect, when he violates the laws of etiquette at a hotel or a watering-place, that he is offering the back of every Jew to the lash of prejudice.

"What *Theophrastus Such* calls the 'abysmal' ignorance of the Christian world regarding the Jew, is really the main and ever-active fount of prejudice. The notion that a Jew must necessarily speak German, is on a par with that of the Englishwoman who insisted that Americans lived on buffalo-meat. There is something sadly ludicrous in the total misconception of Jewish tenets and practices by persons possessing more than the average intelligence. Periodical literature explains Jewish rites with an elucidation altogether novel to the Hebrew mind. It is not only lack of acquaintance with Jewish doctrine and ceremony, but absolute ignorance of the *personnel* of any other than the emigrant Jew, that foment prejudice. No people, unless under exceptional circumstances, is willing to be judged by its emigration. A Lasker, Jessel, or Oppert is not apt to seek the fortunes of a strange soil. Yet many cultivated Israelites do swell the Jewish exodus. There are thinking men and ambitious men who long for the land where thought is free, and where individual worth and industry have the largest reward. These Hebrews, being foreigners and Jews, are identified by the keen instinct of American society with the ill-bred lounge of the sea-side porch.

"If neither Jewish blood nor Jewish faith can justify the prejudice against the Jew, it is but fair that another test than that of race and religion be made a law by which social ostracism is decreed. The Hebrew wishes no allowance for his faults. He desires merely to be accepted or rejected as a man. He discovers no virtues in the reasoning which finds Christianity unwilling to typify itself in the *Veneerings*, yet which sees a just illustration of Judaism in the columns of a comic paper. He insists that an aggregate estimate must necessarily be unfair to the individual, and he points out his double injury in the fact that not only is he judged in the aggregate, but that the aggregate estimate is founded on peculiarities neither general nor inherent. It is a small claim that the Jew makes; he asks merely the first principles of liberty—the acknowledgment of his individuality, and the admission of his personal responsibility. He is willing that society should banish the vulgar man, the uncongenial companion, but he pleads that by the same condemnation society shall not sentence the Jew."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.—Mr. J. Stahl Patterson, considering the "Increase and Movement of the Colored Population," furnishes the following table of the colored population of this country:

	Year.	White.	Colored.	W'te g'n p. ct.	Col'd g'n p. ct.	
1st census.	1790	3,172,006	757,208			
2d "	1800	4,306,446	1,002,037	35.8	35.3	1st decade.
3d "	1810	5,862,073	1,377,808	36.0	37.5	2d "
4th "	1820	7,862,166	1,771,056	34.1	28.6	3d "
5th "	1830	10,537,378	2,328,642	34.0	31.5	4th "
6th "	1840	14,195,805	2,873,648	34.7	23.4	5th "
7th "	1850	19,553,068	3,638,808	37.7	26.6	6th "
8th "	1860	26,927,537	4,441,830	37.7	22.1	7th "
9th "	1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	24.8	9.9	8th "
10th "	1880	43,402,408	6,577,497	29.2	34.8	9th "

With a proportionate increase for the next eighty years, the colored people would be 43,000,000 strong. Mr. Patterson naturally considers the question as one of moment,—holding that we know but very little of what is in store for this race. The situation is unique, and there is little clear history to guide us; and it is far less likely that the negro will disappear, than any of the white varieties, in the universal blending of races on American soil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN.

IN a recent letter, I referred to Matthew Arnold's collection of Wordsworth's poems and other editions, as not altogether satisfactory. In the article on his edition of Byron (THE AMERICAN, August 3), his collection of Wordsworth's poems is strongly endorsed.

I wish simply to add that my objection to it was chiefly that it is too limited. So far as it goes, the choice is excellent; but can we afford to set aside altogether "The Excursion," "The Prelude," and all but sixty of the more than five hundred sonnets? Of the three sonnets "To Sleep,"—all of which are very fine,—only one is included in Mr. Arnold's collection. In all, about two hundred and fifty pieces are omitted. This will hardly do for a standard edition of the third great poet of the realm. (See Mr. Arnold's preface.)

I am grateful to Mr. Arnold for his fine dissertation on Wordsworth's poetry, and for all he has done to popularize his poetry, and only regret that he did not include a few more of the best of his pieces, which I am sure are worthy of a place. As Mr. Arnold has said so truly, "what establishes, in my opinion, Wordsworth's superiority, is the great and ample body of powerful work which remains to him, even after all his inferior work has been cleared away."

If he had made any provision for "The Excursion" in a separate volume, the case would be different. As it is, his dislike of "sermons" in poetry has carried him too far.

I notice in THE AMERICAN for August 6th, that you would sweep away entirely the Internal Revenue Bureau, with all its more than 4,000 employes. Are we to understand that this is all a useless and pernicious affair?

Some of us who desire to see the civil service wisely reformed, do not feel competent to adopt so radical a movement without further light and instruction. But very few, I apprehend, are sufficiently posted to have a clear and intelligent conviction of the wisdom of the measure to which I have referred. You will have to be patient, and give us "line upon line," "here a little and there a little."

Yours truly,

MOSES K. CROSS.

WATERLOO, IOWA, August 11, 1881.

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